

## SCIENTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This paper discusses about the Asian countries Library and Information Science publications during the period of 1996-2016 and its citation available in the Scimago Journal and Country Rank data base by the authors from top 15 countries (based on publications). The relevant data are collected from Scimago Journal and Country Rank data base and it was analyzed. It shows among the Asian countries Library and Information Science publications totally 21233 articles were published which are indexed in Scimago database. Among the publications, maximum of 8506(40.06%) articles published by China and followed by Taiwan with 2764(13.02%) publications and India is in 3<sup>rd</sup> place with 2626(12.37%) publications during the study period.

**Keywords:** Asian Countries, Library and Information Science, Scimago Journal and Country Rank, Citations, Self Citations, Citable Documents, H- Index.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The true measurement of assessing the quality and quantity of a journal is the Citation Index. While discussing citation, one needs to know the citation. Simply, when another refers other works in his/her article, we describe the article referred is cited. In other words the citation is called as the earlier work which is referred in the present work. The quality of a given work can precisely be deemed through the number of citations that it gets. Therefore, a firm piece of article or research paper is carrying more number of citations get more impact than the work carrying less citation. Therefore, we always refer to some indexing and abstracting databases like Web of Science, Scopus, or even Google Scholars to know the impact of a particular journal, a article or a particular author. Scimago Journal and Country Rank database developed by Scimago Lab and powered by Scopus

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Senthilkumar.R. *et al.* (1) this study analyzes the Astrophysics research output in India from 1989 to 2014. The study revealed that the highest number of publications is in the year 2013 with 913 records having a GCS of 4342 and LCS of 324. The major source of publication in Astrophysics research comes in the form of articles. Rajneesh *et al.* (2) have analyzed research output of Computer Science Literature, articles published in the "Journal of the ACM", for ten years in from 1999 to 2008. The study

envisages that a total number of 336 papers comprise of 10799 citations. The highest average citations per article were 37.25 the overall average of the citations per article is 32.14. Journals and conference proceedings and both of them together have shared 77% of the total citations. 3926 (36.88%) citations authored by a single author, whereas 6719 citations (63.12%) were multiple authors. It is evident that Computer science is one of the emerging disciplines. Krishnan *et al.* (3) have the Current science Publications research output, for the period of 2000 to 2013. Among 2357 records, the most productive author was Aswal V. K with 108 papers and the highest number of records 334 published in 2011 and 322 records in the year 2010. Total 73.8% of the literature was published records were articles. India was the top produced country with 1363 publications (57.8%) followed by USA with 293 publications (12.4%). Most productive Institution was Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), which topped with 143 publications. Seeman *et al.* (4) have analyzed the growth rate of environmental science literature output in nineteen Universities of South India the period of 2000 – 2012 were retrieved from Web of Science database Among total 6784 journal articles, the highest output was in the year 2012 that accounts for 13.97% and the 7694 journal articles occupy predominant position sharing 88.17% of total research output. A core set of 38 journals has covered about one third of the total publications made by the environmental science researchers in selected universities from South

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India. Khatun *et al.* (5) have examined the periodical articles on diarrheal disease research in Bangladesh. The articles were derived from PubMed, Web of Science and Scopus databases from the period of 1971 to 2009 (38 Years). The total number of retrieved records was 1.521 ( PubMed 488; WoS 419; and Scopus 614). The unique 711 records were retained for analysis. The literature growth increased with an average 18.23 articles published per year. The majority of journals 99 (65.55%) were published in the USA and UK.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

This study aims to discuss about the Asian countries Library and Information Science publications and its citation available in the Scimago Journal and Country Rank data base (6) by the top 15 countries (based on publications). The relevant data are collected from Scimago Journal and Country Rank database. Based on the available sources, the following discussions are made.

### 4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The distributions of the Asian countries Library and Information Science publications by the top 15 countries that is available in Scimago Journal and Country Rank data base which were analyzed in the table 1.

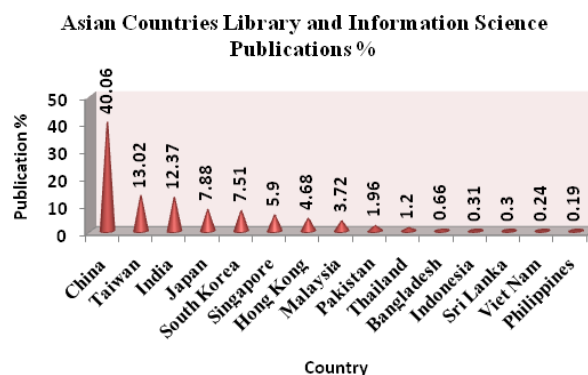
#### ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS (TOP 15 COUNTRIES)

Table 1. Asian Countries Library and Information Science Publications (Top 15 Countries)

S.NO	Country	Library & Information Science Publication	%
1	China	8506	40.06
2	Taiwan	2764	13.02
3	India	2626	12.37
4	Japan	1674	7.88
5	South Korea	1594	7.51
6	Singapore	1253	5.90
7	Hong Kong	994	4.68
8	Malaysia	790	3.72
9	Pakistan	416	1.96
10	Thailand	255	1.20
11	Bangladesh	141	0.66
12	Indonesia	66	0.31
13	Sri Lanka	64	0.30
14	Viet Nam	51	0.24

15	Philippines	39	0.19
Total		21233	100

The above Table shows that the country-wise distribution of Asian Countries Library and Information Science Publications From 1996 to 2016, totally 21233 articles were published which are indexed in Scimago database. Among the publications, maximum of 8506(40.06%) articles published by China and followed by Taiwan with 2764 (13.02%) publications and India is in 3<sup>rd</sup> place with 2626(12.37%) publications.



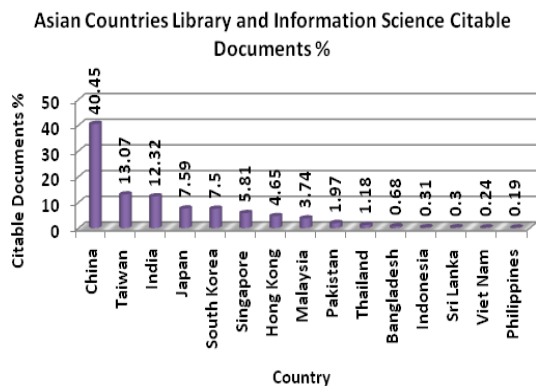
#### ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE CITABLE DOCUMENTS

Table 2. Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citable Documents

S.NO	Country	Library & Information Science Citable Documents	%
1	China	8422	40.45
2	Taiwan	2722	13.07
3	India	2566	12.32
4	Japan	1581	7.59
5	South Korea	1562	7.50
6	Singapore	1209	5.81
7	Hong Kong	969	4.65
8	Malaysia	778	3.74
9	Pakistan	409	1.97
10	Thailand	245	1.18
11	Bangladesh	141	0.68
12	Indonesia	65	0.31
13	Sri Lanka	63	0.30
14	Viet Nam	50	0.24
15	Philippines	39	0.19
Total		20821	100

The above Table presents the country-wise distribution of Asian Countries Library and Information Science citable documents (includes

articles, reviews and conferences papers), from top 15 countries from 1996 to 2016, 20821 citable documents were available which are indexed in Scimago database. Among the citable documents maximum of 8422(40.45%) by China followed by Taiwan with 2722(13.07%) and India contributed 2566(12.32%) citable documents.



### ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND

### INFORMATION SCIENCE CITATIONS:

**Table 3: Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citations**

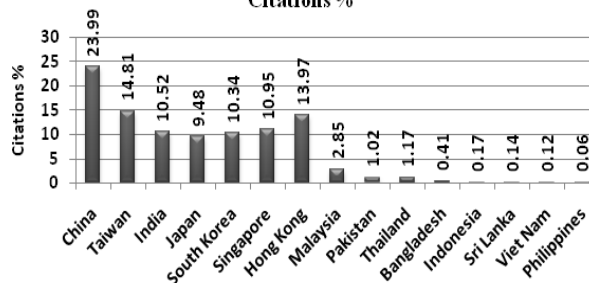
S.No	Country	Library & Information Science Citations	%
1	China	38816	23.99
2	Taiwan	23967	14.81
3	India	17028	10.52
4	Japan	15346	9.48
5	South Korea	16733	10.34
6	Singapore	17726	10.95
7	Hong Kong	22597	13.97
8	Malaysia	4607	2.85
9	Pakistan	1643	1.02
10	Thailand	1884	1.17
11	Bangladesh	656	0.41
12	Indonesia	273	0.17
13	Sri Lanka	221	0.14
14	Viet Nam	187	0.12
15	Philippines	102	0.06

### ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE SELF CITATIONS:

**Table 4: Asian Countries Library and Information Science Self Citations**

### Library&

**S.No. Country Information Citations %**  
Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citations %

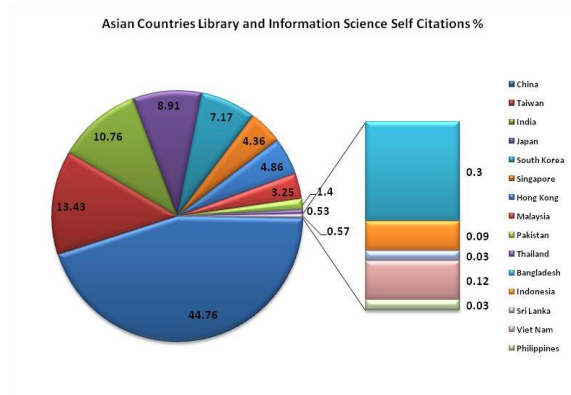


### Country Science Self Citations

S.No	Country	Science Self Citations	%
1	China	18336	44.76
2	Taiwan	5504	13.43
3	India	4408	10.76
4	Japan	3649	8.91
5	South Korea	2937	7.17
6	Singapore	1785	4.36
7	Hong Kong	1992	4.86
8	Malaysia	1332	3.25
9	Pakistan	573	1.40
10	Thailand	217	0.53
11	Bangladesh	124	0.30
12	Indonesia	38	0.09
13	Sri Lanka	3	0.00
14	Viet Nam	50	0.12
15	Philippines	1	0.00
Total		161786	100

above Table shows the distribution of Asian Countries Library and Information Science citations, from top 15 countries from 1996 to 2016. Among the citation maximum of 38816(23.99%) by China followed by Taiwan with 23967(14.81%) and India contributed 17028(10.52%) Citations.

15	Philippines	10	0.03
Total		40968	100



The above Table reveals the distribution of Asian Countries Library and Information Science self citations, from top 15 countries from 1996 to 2016. Among the Asian Countries Library and Information Science self citations maximum of 18336(44.76%) by China followed by Taiwan with 5504(13.43%) and India's self citation is 4408(10.76%).

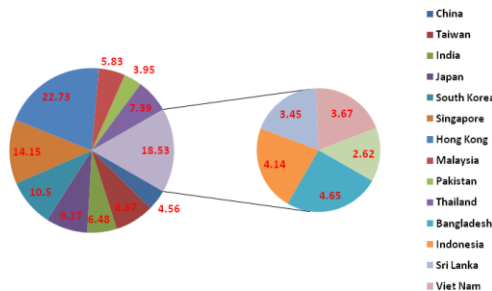
**RANKING OF ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE CITATIONS PER DOCUMENT:**

**Table 5: Ranking of Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citations Per Document**

S.NO	Country	Citations Per Document	Ranking
1	China	4.56	X
2	Taiwan	8.67	V
3	India	6.48	VII
4	Japan	9.17	IV
5	South Korea	10.5	III
6	Singapore	14.15	II
7	Hong Kong	22.73	I
8	Malaysia	5.83	VIII
9	Pakistan	3.95	XII
10	Thailand	7.39	VI
11	Bangladesh	4.65	IX
12	Indonesia	4.14	XI
13	Sri Lanka	3.45	XIV
14	Viet Nam	3.67	XIII
15	Philippines	2.62	XV

The above Table depicts that the ranking of Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citations per Document (Average citations to documents published during 1996-2016), from top 15 countries. Among the Ranking of citations per document study Hong Kong is in first rank with 22.73 followed by Singapore with 14.15 in second rank and South Korea is in third rank with 10.50 citations per document used.

**Asian Countries Library and Information Science Citations Per Document**



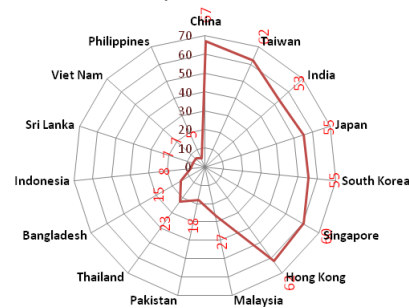
**RANKING OF ASIAN COUNTRIES LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE H INDEX:**

**Table 6: Ranking of Asian Countries Library and Information Science H Index**

S.NO	Country	H Index	Ranking
1	China	67	I
2	Taiwan	62	II
3	India	53	V
4	Japan	55	IV
5	South Korea	55	IV
6	Singapore	60	III
7	Hong Kong	62	II
8	Malaysia	27	VI
9	Pakistan	18	VIII
10	Thailand	23	VII
11	Bangladesh	15	IX
12	Indonesia	8	X
13	Sri Lanka	7	XI
14	Viet Nam	7	XI
15	Philippines	5	XII

The data presented in the above table shows that the ranking of Asian Countries Library and Information Science distribution of H Index (country's number of articles (h) that have received at least h citations) the China is in the first rank with 67 H indexes followed by Taiwan and Hong Kong with 62 H indexes respectively and Singapore is in third rank with 60 H indexes. Also India is in fifth rank with 53 H Indexes.

**Asian Countries Library and Information Science H Index**



**5. CONCLUSION**

The superiority and magnitude of research are made obtainable through indexing journals with citations of various articles. There is wanting, for providing citations to other articles which authors cite. For reviewing the prior articles which are very much important for behind your article value added point for publishing. It is a good practice to give self citation for their previous works and it follows up of the previous one and improved one. During the study period from 1996 to 2016, among the

publications, maximum of 8506 (40.06%) articles published by China and followed by Taiwan with 2764 (13.02%) publications and India is in 3<sup>rd</sup> place with 2626 (12.37%) publications. The present study proves that the maximum number of citable documents 8422 (40.45%) by China followed by Taiwan with 2722 (13.07%) and India contributed 2566(12.32%) citable documents. The above study shows that the maximum number of citations 38816 (23.99%) by China followed by Taiwan with 23967 (14.81%) and India contributed 17028 (10.52%) Citations. The above study reveals that maximum number of self citations 18336 (44.76%) by China followed by Taiwan with 5504 (13.43%) and India's self citation is 4408 (10.76%). Among the citations per document study, Hong Kong is in first rank with 22.73 followed by Singapore with 14.15 in second rank and South Korea is in third rank with 10.50 citations per document used. The H Index study shows that China is in the first rank with 67 H indexes followed by Taiwan and Hong Kong each with 62 H indexes and Singapore is in third rank with 60 H indexes. Also India is in fifth rank with 53 H Indexes. It is concluded that the maximum number of Asian Countries Library and Information Science publications, Citable documents, citations, self citations are in the rank of China, Taiwan and India respectively.

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